

CRUSHING DEFEAT

Administered by Wheaton's Brigade
Near San Jacinto

WHEN LOGAN WAS KILLED.

Wading Through Mud Waist Deep, Dragging a Gatling Gun, the Troops Encountered Sharpshooters, and After the Killing of Logan the Whole Rebel Force Was Cleaned Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mail advice have reached the war department in regard to the crushing defeat administered by Wheaton's brigade to the insurgents near San Jacinto, early in November, in which engagement Major John A. Logan, Jr., lost his life. According to the correspondent of the Manila American, the Thirty-third Infantry, under Colonel Hare, encountered a force of the enemy between San Fabian and San Jacinto and brought on one of the sharpest engagements of the war, resulting in the death of more insurgents than in any other fight since the beginning of the insurrection. The battle raged for two hours, and at its conclusion seventy-seven dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Many wounded were found hidden in the high grass and creek bottoms.

It is estimated that over 100 insurgents were killed in the fight, from twenty to thirty being found dead together in several places. Twenty-nine prisoners and 100 rifles were captured. The Americans lost one officer killed and six men wounded.

The officer killed was Major John A. Logan, Jr., who was shot through the head during the first few minutes of the engagement, while at the head of his battalion, which formed an advance guard. He was in the act of assisting a wounded soldier, and was hit by a Mauser bullet, fired by a sharpshooter concealed in the top of a cocoanut tree. He died a few hours later.

A reconnaissance on the Tuesday preceding, made by Major Buck's battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, in the vicinity of San Jacinto, developed nothing of importance; but afterwards General Wheaton received information that the enemy was assembling in strong force there for the purpose of preventing our control of the road from Dagupan north through San Jacinto, by which it was considered probable that Aguinaldo's Tarlac army would attempt to retreat. The Thirty-third was ordered out, accompanied by a Gatling gun with a detachment of the Thirtieth, under the command of Captain Howland, of General Wheaton's staff. The troops encountered five miles of the worst road ever found in Luzon, being a succession of creeks and mirey ditches, into which the men sank to their waists in mud and water. Every bridge was unserviceable and had to be repaired where possible, but in most cases the men with horses and guns, plunged into the quagmire and struggled through as best they could. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Captain Howland enabled the Gatling to get into action. A score of times it was necessary to unhitch the horses and lead them around through rice fields while a hundred soldiers dragged the gun over ditches or broken bridges.

The fight was opened by the insurgents two miles from Jacinto, while the leading battalion was passing a clump of native houses surrounded by a grove of cocoanut trees, and the men were knee deep in mud. The first fire came from sharpshooters in trees and houses, and from a small trench across the road, all at close range. There was also a heavy fire from thickets more distant to the right and left. The aim of the sharpshooters was deadly, and was directed at the officers; for the first five men that fell wore either chevrons or shoulder straps. The other officer hit, besides Major Logan, was Captain Green. He was also shot from a tree, but his wound was slight. The regiment never wavered a moment. The crack marksmen it contains soon located the natives and began knocking them out of trees like squirrels. The men rushed at the trench, through the soft mud, waist deep, and passed over it, leaving four dead Filipinos within. At the same time the regiment deployed as skirmishers. Major Logan's battalion in the center, Major Cronin's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Brereton directed the general movement. The skirmish line, which was nearly two miles long, rushed forward rapidly through water-soaked rice fields, ditches, creeks and thickets, firing all the time and doing deadly execution. The Filipinos made the best stand for a long time, several cases being reported of the rebels remaining in position behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marsh's battalion surprised a trench full of insurgents by coming upon their flank. They poured a terrible fire along the trench, slaughtering nearly all in it. Just before entering the town the gallant good executioner by killing five of a party that was guarding a broken bridge, and afterwards swept the country beyond the town, driving 150 rebels into the hills. Major Marsh's battalion entered the town first and captured a large battle flag that was floating over a convent. Not a native was left in the town when the troops arrived, except a blind boy and one woman. Most of the survivors of the insurgent force are supposed to have escaped toward Magaladon or Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them further, as the troops were exhausted, the ammunition was low and the troops only had two days' rations with them, and no possibility of getting further supplies from San Fabian, owing to the condition of the road. The column camped for the night at San Jacinto.

Five more rebels were killed during the night by the outposts. Among the bodies was that of a lieutenant colonel, supposed to be in command of the rebels at that point.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dispel the blues.

FRENCH VIEW

Of the Seizure Incident—But it is Not Thought England and the United States Will Have Serious Misunderstanding—Delagoa Bay May Become Interesting Center of Operations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The demands that are being made in certain quarters in England for immediate action on the part of the British government to prevent the transport of supplies to the Boers by way of Delagoa Bay have quickened French interest in the rumored possibility of trouble between the United States and Great Britain in consequence of the seizure by British cruisers of American flour off Lourenço Marques. Nothing so tickles the French palate as the mere suspicion of a possibility of seeing Anglo-American quarrels grow out of the Transvaal war.

M. Flourens, a former minister for foreign affairs, in the following remarks on the subject, reflects the moderate French opinion: "In my judgment," he said to-day, "the British naval commander acted over hastily if he made the seizure reported. Such action will be particularly unfortunate in the case of American ships; but on the other hand, the fact that American cargoes are the ones involved is sufficient ground for assurance that no new international complications will arise. No breach of the present friendly relations between the two countries can be regarded as possible and in a very few days the episode probably will sink into insignificance."

"Some such incident as the one now occupying the Washington state department was to be foreseen, owing to the British government's natural irritation over the trend of affairs at Delagoa Bay. If the rumors that succor is reaching the Boers by way of Lourenço Marques are true then Portuguese East Africa is likely to become an interesting center of war operations, for such violation of neutrality Great Britain can not tolerate. Downing street probably will put an end to the abuse, if it exists, but I do not think the result will be Portugal's loss of the colony. All the news from Lourenço Marques, however, is too vague to serve as ground for an opinion and those here are rash who attempt to prophesy just what will be the course of events there."

SIMPLE SERVICES

Will Characterize Burial of Maine Victims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Captain Sigbee and Chaplain Chidwick, called at the navy department this morning to consult with Assistant Secretary Allen respecting the ceremonies to take place to-morrow at Arlington, in connection with the reinterment of the bodies of the Maine's victims. The remains of 161 dead soldiers arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock over the Chesapeake & Ohio, on a special train of six cars. They were escorted by a guard of honor composed of twelve men from the Texas, including among them one of the members of the original Maine crew—Jerry Shea. The party was under the command of Lieutenant Benham. The remains were conveyed to Rosslyn, Va., opposite the district, and there were transferred to wagons belonging to the quartermaster's department, which removed them to the burial site in Arlington cemetery. The caskets have been placed in open hospital tents and the guard of honor will be maintained over them until they are buried to-morrow.

The exercises will be as simple as possible. The President and members of the cabinet and a number of naval officers are expected to attend the funeral ceremonies. The navy department to-day ordered a sufficient number of wreaths made of galax leaves to enable one to be placed on each casket.

The body of Frederick C. Holzer, an ordinary seaman, killed in the explosion of the Maine, is the only one of the 161 bodies disinterred from Colon cemetery, Havana, and brought to Newport News by Captain Sigbee in the Texas, which will not be buried at Arlington cemetery to-morrow. The body of Holzer has been shipped to New York, where it will be received by his relatives. About thirty requests were received by the navy department for the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster, but in only ten of these cases had the bodies been identified. The other twenty were either in the list of unidentified dead or among the bodies not recovered. Owing to the confusion in which the graves were found when the dead were disinterred at Havana, the department has reluctantly decided not to extend to the relatives and friends of the other nine positively identified bodies the privilege of burying the remains at home. When the remains were interred in Colon cemetery, two years ago, the ceremony was conducted with great haste, because the condition of the remains absolutely required such action should be taken in the hot climate. As the remains were landed at Machina wharf at Havana harbor, they were identified as far as possible, and each coffin was numbered. They were then taken to the cemetery, but in some cases the superintendent of the cemetery failed to note more than the number of the row in which the coffins were placed. For instance, in one case there were fourteen coffins containing two victims who had been positively identified. When Captain Sigbee came to disinter these coffins the numbers had become undecipherable, and it was manifestly impossible to determine which were those of bodies identified at the time of burial in Havana. The department, therefore, was compelled to deny the requests except in the case of Apprentice Holzer, who died in the hospital some time after the disaster, and whose grave was definitely located. Of the 150 bodies which are to be buried at Arlington to-morrow, sixty-three were identified at the time of their interment in Colon cemetery. Ninety-seven of the bodies to be interred to-morrow were never identified. In all of the 360 victims of the disaster, two officers and 258 men, the body of one officer, Lieutenant Jenkins, who was buried at Allegheny, Pa., and the bodies or portions of the bodies of 191 men were recovered. Of the latter seventy-three were identified.

THRILLING STORY

Of the Escape of Mr. Winston Churchill

FROM HIS BOER CAPTIVITY

Reads Like an Ante-Bellum Story of Escape From Slavery—He Scaled the Walls and Hiding by Day, Pursued His Course at Night, Finally Reaching Delagoa.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled and the Morning Post publishes to-day an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers, after having been made a prisoner in the reconnaissance of an armored train at Estcourt. The dispatch, which is dated Lourenço Marques, December 21, says:

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden so, chancing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komatiport, but did not search deep enough. After some sixty hours of misery I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity hereafter to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war."

"On the afternoon of December 12, the Transvaal's secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release. I therefore resolved to escape, and the same night I left the state schools prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers, but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the town guards and struck the Delagoa bay railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchers at the bridges and culverts and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11:10 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place, and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn, and was sheltered during the day in a small wood. In company with a huge vulture, who displayed a lively interest in me.

"I walked on at dusk. There were no more trains that night. The danger of meeting the guards of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfying food. The outlook was gloomy, but I persevered, with God's help. For five days my food supply was very precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night."

"Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched, and everyone was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested. The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middleburg, from whence there was direct service to Delagoa."

CHICAGO LETTER CARRIERS

Stand by the Administration—Action of Chicago Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—By the unanimous action of local assembly No. 1,460, Knights of Labor, the ranks of that organization were reduced nearly 500 last night. At a meeting of the members of the assembly, which is composed of letter carriers, it was decided to withdraw from the national organization in accordance with a ruling made by District Master Workman, E. J. Lindholm, on December 16, when he suspended the local body because it attempted to repudiate the action of the national assembly in Boston recently. In adopting resolutions against the administration of President McKinley. Last night the resolutions were repudiated, and then the members voted unanimously to withdraw from the national body.

Not only did they agree to withdraw, but they also decided to surrender their charter, thus dissolving the local organization. The decision was reached by a ballot and not one voted against the dissolution of the local assembly.

Charles D. Duffy, who presided at the meeting, is president of the Chicago association of letter carriers and vice president of the national association of letter carriers.

TAKES A HIGH PLACE.

Stands Well in the Estimation of the People.

Attention is Naturally Excited When Anything is Praised by People Whom We Know.

A thing that stands high in the estimation of the public, and which is especially recommended by Wheeling people, naturally excites our attention more than if our own people did not praise the article. Such a thing is going on right here in Wheeling every day, people are praising Morrow's Kid-ne-olds because they cure. They do positively cure, and we furnish the evidence.

We refer you to Mr. John McCugh, No. 2416 Main street. He says: "I suffered for a long time with disordered kidneys and was never able to get any relief. The medicine that would cure me. The pain across the small of my back would be so bad at times that I could hardly attend to my work. I seemed to be generally run down, feeling more tired in the morning when I would get up than when I went to bed at night. Some of my friends recommended me to try Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, and as they were guaranteed to cure or I had my money refunded, by Chas. R. Goetz, I secured some from him and after I had taken them for a few days, as the directions said, I was relieved of the pain across my back, and my general health was restored."

If you have any form of kidney trouble or nervous ailment arising from this disease, check it at once with Morrow's Kid-ne-olds. Do not wait until it is too late and then blame yourself for not listening to reason and facts.

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, which is the most scientific form of preparing medicine. They are put up in wooden boxes which contain enough for about two cents treatment and sell for fifty cents at Chas. R. Goetz's Drug Store. Descriptive booklet mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S RECORD

The Output For This Year Will Exceed \$20,000,000—Total Output to Date, \$69,808,192—Some of the Big Dividend Payers.

Colorado Springs Correspondent New York Sun: The output of the Cripple Creek gold camp for 1899, will exceed \$10,000,000. This is based upon the December yield reaching \$3,000,000.

The year's output by months is as follows:

Month	Tons	Value
January	25,000	\$1,500,000
February	28,500	1,710,000
March	35,500	1,420,000
April	32,250	1,410,000
May	30,100	1,570,000
June	30,500	1,580,000
July	29,300	1,385,000
August	21,900	1,190,000
September	25,700	1,254,000
October	30,400	2,020,000
November	48,400	2,550,000
December	56,200	3,170,000

Totals 462,800 tons \$20,308,192

The entire Colorado gold product in 1898 was \$25,723,334. The total Cripple Creek product to date is as follows: 1891, \$200,000; 1892, \$600,000; 1893, \$2,400,000; 1894, \$3,600,000; 1895, \$7,200,000; 1896, \$8,000,000; 1897, \$12,500,000; 1898, \$15,000,000; 1899, \$20,308,192. Total, \$69,808,192.

The deepest mine in Cripple Creek is the John A. Logan, the private property of W. S. Stratton, the locator, and until last May the sole owner of Stratton's Independence. The mine is 1,200 feet deep. A fair average depth of the big shippers is scarcely 550 feet. Cripple Creek at this shallow depth has yielded \$69,808,192. The ore value increases with depth. At 700 feet the Isabella encountered ore averaging in car load lots \$1,000 a ton. The tenth level at 800 feet is now in the vein. The first shipment, 47 tons, returned \$150,000, or \$3,332, then the richest carlot ever mined. Two weeks later this was discontinued by 30 tons which brought \$200,000, or \$6,667 a ton. This last shipment holds the world's record.

Twelve months will materially deepen the camp's mines. The increase in ore values will make the 1900 output much larger than this year's. To insure this the Economic Gold Extraction Company's reduction plant, of 1,000 tons daily capacity, will be in operation all or part of the year.

The cost of a Cripple Creek gold dollar can be variously estimated. The first dollar cost a great deal more than it was worth. The scales are turning. Development will still further lessen the cost. Out of the \$69,808,192 product, dividends paid to date aggregate \$12,724,057.69. Of this sum \$3,768,192.42 was paid in 1899, \$2,596,144.84 in 1898, \$1,262,995.50 in 1897 and \$3,096,724.93 prior to 1897.

Many of the Cripple Creek companies are private and do not report dividends. Several close corporations do not. Money added to reserve funds or expended in permanent improvements is not counted. Perhaps \$20,000,000 of profits thus expended or not reported have been realized.

The gold hills of Cripple Creek, in their importance as dividend producers, are Battle Mountain, Bull, Raven, Gold, Guyot, Beacon and Tenderfoot hills and Copper Mountain. Poverty Gulch has paid \$340,300 in dividends through the C. O. D. and Gold King mines. The latter is the oldest shipper in the camp. It was staked by Bob Wornack, who discovered the camp. When it was sixty feet deep and in \$40 ore he bonded it for \$6,000. The bond was taken up. The Cripple Creek Pioneer Association will remember Wornack on the next anniversary. A gift of not less than \$50,000 will make the event memorable for the discoverer. The Gold King is worth \$1,000,000. Wornack shared his \$6,000 with associates. He is to-day a poor man, living in a cabin.

A list of dividend payers includes: Alliance, \$23,500, total dividends; Anconada, \$10,000; Anchoria-Leland, \$198,000; Associated, \$72,000; Apple Ellen, \$25,000; Black Diamond, \$361,000; C. O. D., \$240,000; Creston Lessor, \$169,543; Elkton, \$720,710; El Paso, \$10,000; Enterprise, \$4,000; Gold Coin, \$340,000; Golden Cycle, \$185,000; Gold King, \$100,000; Isabella, \$517,500; Jack Pot, \$156,000; Lillie, \$257,860; Modoc, \$125,000; Moon-Anchor, \$261,000; Moore, \$183,000; Mount Rosa, \$90,000; Orphan Belle, \$198,024; Pharmacist, \$84,000; Portland, \$1,597,080; Raven, \$49,000; Stratton's Independence, \$976,000; Strong, \$385,000; Union, \$82,000; Victor, \$1,155,000; Vindicator, \$304,000.

HINDU SERVICES

Designed to Ward Off the Plague and Bring Peace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Hindu astrologers, according to Bombay papers which have just been received, are connecting the famine, plague and British reverses to the peculiar conjunction of the planets when on the 15th of November seven planets were in the sign of Scorpio. The Hindus of Bombay, therefore, to avert further calamity and insure success to the British arms, arranged for special prayers and religious ceremonies at one of their great temples. Seventy-five learned Brahmins officiated. The first act was the presentation of gifts to these priests of valuable shawls and money. The priests then asked divine blessings on the rulers and ruled, and the people sang hymns in Marathi and Gujarati, of which the Indian papers give the following translation:

"God grant that the illustrious and merciful Victoria may always enjoy perfect peace and happiness; that feelings of loyalty may remain deeply rooted in the hearts of her subjects; and that the kingdom may be free from all foreign invasions. May all differences between the rulers and the ruled vanish; may her majesty's subjects move on the path of righteousness; may all treason disappear; may famine and pestilence fly away; may the people of the Transvaal come to repent their acts of folly, and may her majesty's forces gain glory and success on the fields of battle in Africa."

At the close of the service three cheers were given for the long life, glory and success of her majesty, the queen-empress.

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